Remarks/Arguments

Claims 1-8 are pending. The claims have been amended to more clearly and distinctly claim the subject matter that applicant regards as his invention. Also, section heading have been added to the specification. No new matter is believed to be added by the present amendment.

Rejection of claims 1-2 and 4-8 under 35 USC 103(a) as being unpatentable over Han (US Pat. No. 6421094) in view of Fujimoto (US Pat. No. 5912710)

Applicant submits that for the reasons discussed below present claims 1-2 and 4-8 are patentably distinguishable over the teachings of Han and Fujimoto.

The present invention recognizes that it is desirable to couple the OSD signal to the video signal prior to colorimetry compensation, and in particular, in a manner that provides uniform color output of the OSD image regardless of the signal source (page 2, lines 16-28). In that regard, the invention provides for a plurality of OSD matrices, each of the matrices adapted to provide a particular colorimetry compensation and being associated with a particular one of a plurality of signal sources. In this manner, the **colorimety of the OSD signal is adjusted to match the colorimetry of the video program signal from the selected signal source**.

In this regard, claim 1 recites means for generating an OSD signal formatted in a <u>first or second color format</u> in response to the selection of the signal source:

> ...means for generating an On Screen Display (OSD) **_signal formatted in accordance with the first or second color format_**, the generating means comprising
> a color palette that includes color information formatted in accordance with a predetermined color format, and
> a plurality of color conversion matrices for converting the color information in the color palette to provide **_the OSD signal, which is formatted in accordance with a selected one of the first or second color format, in response to a selection of the first or second video signal source_**; and
> means, operatively coupled to the OSD generating means and the first and second video signal sources, for combining the OSD signal generated by

the OSD generating means with the selected one of the first or second video signals. (emphasis added)

Claim 6 recites a similar feature in method form. Applicant submits that nowhere do the combination of Han and Fujimoto teach or suggest such a feature.

Han teaches a system having a format converter 4 that converts the input signal to a uniform color format (col. 2, lines 19-22) before the OSD is overlaid onto the input signal. Han teaches that by "... arranging the format converter, the OSD processor, and the color space converter **in a successive order to convert the video image data into a uniform color format**, overlaying an OSD data thereon and directly converting the overlaid data into a RGB color space, the need for an additional memory is eliminated thereby providing the users a simple hardware design. (emphasis added)"

Since the video image data is converted into a uniform color format (YcbCr 4:4:4) the OSD that is overlaid onto the video is supplied in the corresponding uniform color format regardless of the color format of the original input signal. In that regard, Han teaches that the OSD processor 15 includes a data converter 151 that converts the read OSD having one of a plurality of color formats "... into **one uniform YcbCr color format of 4:4:4** and outputs the converted data to the MUX 153. (emphasis added)" (col. 4, lines 43-47). In the successive ordering of the elements taught by Han, the OSD processor 15 provides the OSD signals in one uniform color format. As such, it is clear that Han does not teach or suggest an OSD generating means that provides OSD signals formatted in a first or second color format as recited in the present claims. In view of the above, applicant submits that Han fails to teach or suggest the OSD generator recited in claim 1. Similarly Han fails to teach or suggest the step of selecting a desired one of the plurality of color conversion matrices recited in claim 6.

Fujimoto is recited as teaching a RGB color palette circuit that converts pixel data to RGB color data. However, applicant submits that the cited teachings of Fujimoto fail to cure the defect of Han with regard to claims 1 and 6 as described above, and as such the combination of Han and Fujimoto still fail to teach or suggest the above-cited features of claims 1 and 6. Therefore, Applicant submits that claims 1 and 6, and the claims that depend therefrom, are patentably distinguishable over the combination of Han and Fujimoto.

Rejection of claim 3 under 35 USC 103(a) as being unpatentable over Han (US Pat. No. 6421094) in view of Fujimoto (US Pat. No. 5912710) and further in view of Susumu Imai (JP 403268594 A)

Applicant submits that for the reasons discussed below present claim 3 is patentably distinguishable over the cited prior art references.

Susumu Imai is cited as teaching a conversion matrix for converting R,G,B components into Y,I,Q components. However, such a teaching fails to cure the defect of Han and Fujimoto as applied to claim 1 discussed above. Therefore, Applicant submits that present claim 3 is patentably distinguishable over the combination of Han, Fujimoto and Susumu Imai.

Having fully addressed the Examiner's rejections it is believed that, in view of the preceding amendments and remarks, this application stands in condition for allowance. Accordingly then, reconsideration and allowance are respectfully solicited. If, however, the Examiner is of the opinion that such action cannot be taken, the Examiner is invited to contact the applicant's attorney at (609) 734-6815, so that a mutually convenient date and time for a telephonic interview may be scheduled.

Respectfully submitted,

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